



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

the costa ceases some little distance below, leaving the apex clearly of one cell layer. And, so far as I have been able to ascertain, this difference has seemed constant. I therefore suggest deliberation before finally uniting the two varieties in question. This seems the more desirable when we consider the wide separation of the stations, and also the fact that both have been collected but once, leaving only scant material for a complete comparison.

In closing I desire to make again grateful acknowledgment both to Mr. H. N. Dixon and to Dr. I. Hagen for helpful suggestions and material for this note.

JOHN M. HOLZINGER.

---

*CALLIERGIDIUM* *vice* *PSEUDO-CALLIERGON* Ren.—By an oversight I duplicated *Pseudo-calliergon* Limpr. (I. aubmoose III., p. 547) in *THE BRYOLOGIST* of Oct., 1901, p. 63. I therefore propose the name *Calliergidium*, transferring to this new subgenus *Hypnum Tundra* Arnell, *Hypnum Bakeri* Ren., *Hypnum pseudostramineum* C. Muell., and *Hypnum plesiostramineum* Ren.  
F. Renaud, Nice, France, March, 1902.

---

## THE GENUS SEMATOPHYLLUM.

BY ELIZABETH G. BRITTON.

Part 21 of Dr. Braithwaite's British Moss-flora has just arrived, having been issued in April, 1902. It will be found that he adopts the genus *Sematophyllum* Mitt. in its original sense, to include three European species, of which *S. demissum* and *S. micans* are described. In a foot-note Dr. Braithwaite gives his reasons for using the specific name of *micans*, instead of transferring *H. Novæ-Cesareæ*, as he should have done. We cannot agree with his argument, as *H. micans* Sw., 1829, has priority over *H. micans* Wils. 1833, even though both are referable to other genera.

On consulting the original place of publication of *Sematophyllum*, it will be found that Mitten was guilty of an act of injustice, as he recognized *S. auricomum* and *S. demissum* as typifying his genus, yet concluded his remarks by saying—"Their affinity is remote from *Rhynchostegium* Schimp. of which his *Raphidostegium* was made a section, to include *Hypnum demissum* Wils." He should have taken up Schimper's name, as he had clearly characterized the subgenus, even though he did not raise it to generic rank, as will be seen by the following synonymy:

*SEMATOPHYLLUM*, Mitt. Journ. Linn. Soc., 8: 5. 1864.

*Hypnum* (subsect.) *Aptychus*, C. M. Syn. Musc. 2:325 1851.

*Rhynchostegium* (subgen.) *Raphidostegium*, Br. & Sch. Br. Eu. fasc. 49-51. 1852.

*Raphidostegium* De Not. Cronaca 2: 31. 1867.

*Rhynchostegium* (sect.) *Raphidorrhyncha*, Sch. Syn. Musc. Ed. 2, 678-680. 1876.

Carl Müller founded the subsection *Aptychus* to include those mosses of the genus *Hypnum* having ecostate or bicostate leaves and vesicular alar cells, and described *H. Kegelianum*, *H. Hampeanum*, *H. microcarpum*, *H.*

*demissum*, *H. Carolinianum*, *H. Marylandicum* and eleven other exotic species. But he recognized a second group of species in this section having quadrate alar cells of which *H. acuminatum*, was the first species named. Schimper characterized *Rhaphidostegium*, as distinguished by the glossy loaves, vesicular alar cells, exannulate and long-beaked capsule, and lamellate inner face of the teeth. He named *H. demissum*, *H. flavescens* Sull. *H. Rugelianum* Sch. m. s. *H. loxense* and *Leskea caespitosa* Hedw. Of these *H. flavescens* and *H. Kegelianum* are manuscript names which have proved to be synonyms.

On comparing the literature it will be found that there is great diversity of usage in the various European standard works. Jaeger and Sauerbeck in the *Adumbratio* recognized 134 species of *Rhaphidostegium* and 53 of *Sematophyllum*, but the type species of the latter were included in the former, as well as many species subsequently referred to *Sematophyllum* by Mitten in his *Musci Austro-Americani*. In Paris Index there are 264 species of *Rhaphidostegium* and 92 of *Sematophyllum* with the types of the latter in the former, and including 24 species of *Pungentella* C. M. Carl Müller, up to the time that he died, continued to use the names *Aptychus* and *Pungentella* as synonymous to the usual use of *Rhaphidostegium* and *Sematophyllum*. It will also be found that Müller recognized *H. demissum* as a European species only, and named its American equivalent *H. Carolinianum*. Limpricht in his *Laubmoose* figured the stomata of *H. demissum* as composed of four cells. I have found those of American specimens invariably normal, with two guard cells, and the inner face of the teeth much more deeply lamellate. Therefore I have adopted Müller's opinion of 1851, and also agree with him in considering his *H. Marylandicum* distinct in the longer pedicel, stouter plants and leaf differences. The synonymy of our species is as follows:

1. SEMATOPHYLLUM ADNATUM (Michx.).

*Leskea adnata* Michx. Flor. Bor. Am. 2: 311. 1803. Schwaegr. Suppl. 1. 84. 1816.

*Hypnum minimum* Beauv. Prod. d Aetheog. 66. 1805.

*Leskea caespitosa* var. *adunca* Hpe. Linn. 13: 47. 1839.

*Leskea microcarpa* Brid. Mant. Musc., 144. 1819, Br. Univ. 2: 289. 1827.

*Hypnum microcarpum* CM. Syn. Musc. 2: 326. 1851. Sull. Icon. 175, 1. 110. 1864.

*Rhaphidostegium microcarpum* Jaeg. & Sauerb. Adumb. 396. 1877-78.

*Rhaphidostegium adnatum* Br. & Sch., Sull. & Lesq. Musci bor. Am. 299. 1856.

2. SEMATOPHYLLUM RECURVANS (Michx.).

*Leskea recurvans* Michx. Fl. bor. Am. 2: 311. 1803?

*Leskea squarrosa* Michx. Fl. bor. Am. 2: 312. 1803?

*Leskea arcuata* Brid. Spec. Musc. Suppl. 2, 64. 1812?

*Hypnum recurvans* Schwaegr. Suppl. 1: 2, 289. 1816. 2: 1, 163, 1. 146. 1824.

*Rhaphidostegium recurvans* Br. & Sch., Sull. & Lesq. Musci bor. Am. 301. 1856. Jaeg. & Sauerb. Adumb. 400. 1877.

3. SEMATOPHYLLUM NOVAE-CESAREAE (Aust.).  
*Hypnum micans* Wils. Hook. Brit. Fl. 2: 86. 1833, non Sw. 1829.  
*Hypnum Novae-Cesareae* Aust. Musci App. no. 440. 1870.  
*Raphidostegium Novae-Cesareae* Ren. & Card, Musci Am. Sept. 54. 1893.
4. SEMATOPHYLLUM TENUIROSTRIS (Br. & Sch.).  
*Leskeatenuirostris* Br. & Sch. Gray Man. Ed. I. 668. 1848.  
*Hypnum cylindricarpum* CM. Syn. Musc. 2: 308. 1851.  
*Raphidostegium cylindricarpum* Jaeg. & Sauerb. Adumb. 401. 1877.
5. SEMATOPHYLLUM CAROLINIANUM (CM.).  
*Hypnum Carolinianum* CM. Syn. Musc. 2: 327. 1851.  
*Raphidostegium Carolinianum* Jaeg. & Sauerb. Adumb. 388. 1877.  
*Hypnum demissum* Br. & Sch. Br. Eu. 1852, not Wilson.  
*Hypnum demissum* var. *Carolinianum* Sull. & Lesq. Musci bor. Am. no. 298. 1856. no. 441. 1865.
6. SEMATOPHYLLUM MARYLANDICUM (CM.).  
*Hypnum Marylandicum* CM. Syn. Musc. 2: 328. 1851.  
*Raphidostegium Marylandicum* Jaeg. & Sauerb. 388. 1877.  
*Hypnum demissum* var. *Marylandicum* Sull. & Lesq. Musci bor. Am. no. 298, b. 1856. no. 442. 1865. Lesq. & Jas. Man. 356. 1884.
7. SEMATOPHYLLUM DELICATULUM (James.)  
*Rhynchostegium delicatulum* James Sull. Icon. Suppl. 93, t. 69. 1874.  
*Hypnum laxepatulum* Lesq. & Jas. Man. 358. 1884.  
*Rhaphidostegium laxepatulum*, Ren. & Card. Musci Am. Sept. 55. 1893.  
*Raphidostegium delicatulum* Paris Index Bryol. 1092. 1894.  
*Raphidostegium Whitei* Kindb. Bryin. Eu. & Am. 1: 63. 1897.  
*Isopterygium delicatulum* Jaeg. & Sauerb. Adumb. 438. 1877.
8. SEMATOPHYLLUM ROELLII (Ren. & Card.).  
*Raphidostegium Roellii* (Ren. & Card.) Bot. Cent. 44: 423. 1890.  
*Hypnum Roellii* Mac. Can. Mosses no. 444.  
*Hypnum Jamesii* (Sull.) Lesq. & Jas. is a true *Hypnum* of the *Stereodon* section, related to and probably the same as *H. pallescens* (Hedw.) Br. & Sch. But there is still some doubt as the synonymy of this species as will be seen in the diverse usage between Limpricht and Kindberg.  
*Raphidostegium subadnatum* CM. & Kindb. equals *H. reptile*, Michx.  
*Raphidostegium pseudo-recurvans* Kindb. equals *H. circinnale*, Hook.  
*Raphidostegium subdemissum* Kindb. was described from sterile specimens from Alaska, which do not belong to this genus.

#### NOTE ON A LONG ISLAND MOSS.

By E. G. BRITTON.

In the April number of Torrey, Dr. A. J. Grout has listed "*Raphidostegium admistum* (Sull.) from peaty soil near swamp at Jamaica." The name was printed in heavy faced type and intended to be a new combination, but this combination had already been made by Kindberg, (Bryin. Eu. & N. A. I: 64. 1897) and also by Renauld and Cardot in 1900 in Heller's Plants of Porto Rico, (nos. 4356 and 4496.). Dr. Grout has furnished me with